State Library

The Asheville News.

VOL. II--NO. 13.} ASHEVILLE, N. C., OCTOBER 13, 1859. {WHOLE NO. 533.

Swannanoa Lodge, No. 56,

I. O. O. F.

Holds its regular meetings every Thursday evening, at Temperance Hall.

J. L. HENRY, *N. G.*

S. W. BURGIN, *R. S.*

Asheville, Aug. 26, 1858.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

WE have this day formed a partnership for the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, in all their branches, under the firm and style of

MORRISON & SUMMEY.

Office, one door below J. A. Patton's store, and nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

Calls promptly attended at all hours, day or night, and in our absence calls left at the store of Summey, Spears & Co., will receive our prompt attention.

W. MORRISON, *M. D.*
D. F. SUMMEY.

Asheville, March 31, 1859. tf.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D., AND J. G. HARDY, M. D.,

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

Office—front room in the Temperance Hall Building, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

Asheville, Feb. 17, 1859. tf.

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.,

☞Office first door south of the Bank☜

January 6, 1859.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855.

DR. J. S. T. BAIRD,

HAVING permanently located in ASHEVILLE, offers his professional services to the public, in the various branches of his profession. He can always be found at home, unless professionally absent.

March 18, 1858.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON **DENTIST,**

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. JOHN C. LOVE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Jackson county, in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. He will attend promptly to all calls, day and night.

Office 14 miles north of Webster, at the residence of J. B. Love, Esq.

March 17, 1859. 1y

J. R. LOVE, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WEBSTER, N. C.

WILL practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy. All business entrusted to his care will be promptly attended to. [Aug. 18, 1859—1y

ERWIN & HARDY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WILL practice in the County and Superior Courts of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy and Polk.

MARCUS ERWIN. W. M. HARDY.

August 25, 1859. 1y

David Coleman,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853. tf.

W. L. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

HAVING located at Asheville, will attend the Courts of Buncombe and surrounding counties. Office at Gudger's Hotel.

December 16, 1858.

R. H. CANNON,

Attorney at Law,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

October 21, 1858. 1y

SAM. C. BRYSON,

Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe and Madison.

Office at Waynesville, Haywood county.

February, 1859.

H. A. BOONE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Webster, Jackson County, N. C.

WILL practice in the counties of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood.

Oct. 14, 1858.

W. G. CANDLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Montmorency Multiflorus,

(Homony Creek P. O., Buncombe County, N. C.)

July 21, 1859. 6m

WILLIAM F. JONES,

Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.

(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)

July 28, 1859. 1y

ASHEVILLE

CARRIAGE SHOP.

HAVING bought the interest of E. L. Triplett in the wood shop, I now offer my services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. Thankful for the past favors, I will continue to carry on the

Carriage and Buggy Making

business in its various branches. Also, wagons, carts, &c. I still occupy the old stand of James Smith, in the south of Asheville.

From my long experience, I flatter myself I shall be able to give entire satisfaction. My work shall not be surpassed in the State.

Repairing neatly executed at short notice, and must be paid for before removed.

Produce taken in exchange for work.

Orders from a distance promptly attended.

D. C. McGREGOR.

January 20, 1859. tf

PROPERTY FOR SALE IN MARION, N. C.

THE undersigned offers for sale a valuable residence in the town of Marion, McDowell county. The lot contains about half an acre, and has upon it a neat and convenient residence, a ten-pin alley, and all necessary out-buildings.—It lies upon main street, immediately adjoining Stephens' Hotel, and is very desirable property. Further information concerning it can be had by calling on G. W. Glass, Esq., of Marion.

If not disposed of privately, it will be offered at public sale during the week of the next County Court of McDowell county.

It will be sold on six months credit, the purchaser giving note and approved security.

J. R. HEMPHILL.

Asheville, June 2, 1859. tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms. Also, Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

January 6, 1859. tf.

COOKING STOVES.

THE undersigned is just receiving a large lot of Cooking Stoves, of the most *approved patterns* and *designs*, and embracing all sizes, from the *smallest to the largest*. Come, bring your money, and buy one at *low figures*.

JAS. B. RANKIN.

EVERY kind of country produce taken in exchange for Goods, by

Nov. 18, 1859. J. A. PATTON.

Town Property

FOR SALE.

THE house and lot now occupied by M. L. Doyle, is offered for sale. The lot fronts on the Public Square, and has upon it neat and comfortable buildings—including dwelling, storehouse, stables, carriage house, bake oven, &c.

The property is valuable, and well adapted for a private residence or business stand.

For further information inquire of M. L. Doyle on the premises, or the undersigned.

—0—*ALSO*—0—

A FARM, lying 2½ miles from Asheville, in Chunn's Cove, and in the neighborhood of Mr. Stephen Lee's. The tract contains 100 acres—is well timbered, well watered, and very productive.

For terms, apply to M. L. Doyle, in Asheville, or to the subscriber.

T. KEENAN.

Gudger's Hotel,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. H. GUDGER, Proprietor.

The Southern, Eastern, Morganton and Murphey stages, stop at this House.

Asheville, October 7, 1858

JUST received, and now being opened, an excellent stock of

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

We invite our lady friends to call and examine for themselves.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

PILES. FISTULA,

Strictures, Tumors, Cancers, Scrofula, &c.

PAMPHLETS containing testimonials of the highest character as to his success, will be forwarded to any that wish them. Those wishing to test the efficacy of Dr. Clopton's Wonderful Remedies, must give a correct description of the disease, its appearance in its incipient stage, present condition, location, &c.

A three cent stamp must accompany all communications. Address,

J. A. CLOPTON, M. D.,
Huntsville, Ala.

March 24, 1859. 1y.

REEMS CREEK, N. C., April 25, 1859.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON—*Dear Sir:* Yours dated 3d inst., came to hand about ten days ago. I should have written sooner but got one of my hands badly hurt. The Ointment I got from you, I think three years ago, made a perfect cure of a sore on my face of long standing. It has been a neglect in me not to acknowledge it sooner.—There are two men in my neighborhood afflicted with cancer. I presume these cases have too far advanced to be cured. E. H. McClure has one which began just under the eye, and has gone round the eye. The eye if not destroyed is sunk. Robert Hunter's began close to his ear where the jaw bone works up to the ear, now spread all round, got down on his neck. I done my best two years ago for them to go and see you. Hunter started, got into Georgia, met with some old woman who undertook his case and he turned back. Willis Lunsford took my advice, he got the Ointment from you some months ago, he is now completely cured. The place I described to you on my breast I think is probably cured or checked for the present.

Respectfully yours,
WM. COLEMAN.

BACON HAMS.

A SMALL lot nice Bacon for sale by

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

Sept. 8, 1859.

ED. J. ASTON,

Druggist and Apothecary.

STORE—Brick Corner, opposite the Court House.

RESIDENCE—Church street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

☞Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours of the day or night.

Asheville, March 25, 1858.

1859. FALL. 1859.

DRY GOODS.

Hopkins, Hull & Atkinson,

BALTIMORE,

ASK the attention of buyers to their large and elegant stock of

FALL DRY GOODS,

which has been purchased most carefully, and on the best terms. To prompt dealers we shall sell our Goods low. We ask buyers who have never examined our stock to call and do so, believing that we can make it to their interest to deal with us; and TO OUR OLD FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS we shall offer increased advantages.

ORDERS sent to us shall have *special and prompt attention.*

Hopkins, Hull & Atkinson,

258 Baltimore Street,
Baltimore.

August 17, 1859. 2m

STILL AFLOAT!

IN these times of "new systems" and "cash stores," with proof positive that no one can live unless he buys and sells for cash, we would like to remind our numerous friends that we still

Sell on a Credit!

(With the understanding that it must be paid 1st of each January,) to all responsible and punctual men, and on as accommodating terms as the much abused system of credit will allow. Be it understood, however, that if you have money to spend, and want to pay for your Goods, we will sell for CASH as low as any purely cash house can sell. Although we sell on credit, we don't refuse cash for our goods.

We have a good stock, to which we are constantly adding, and to which we respectfully call the attention of our customers.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 17, 1859. tf

NEW FAMILY GROCERY *AND* EATING SALOON.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Asheville and vicinity that he will open during the week before the next April Court, a regular family Grocery and

EATING SALOON.

He will have in his Establishment Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Molasses, Dried Beef, Bacon, Bologne Sausages, Oysters, Sardines, Salmon, Lobsters, Cheese, Crackers, Candies, Raisins, Tobacco, Segars, &c., &c. A quantity of all sorts of

BREAD,

kept constantly on hand. It is his purpose to keep a number one house, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of country produce, Butter, Eggs, Poultry &c., taken in exchange for Edibles, or bought at the market price.

Call at the store house immediately south of Gudger's Hotel on the court house square, and you shall have anything to Eat you may call for. No Liquors kept in the establishment.

Meals prepared on short notice, and at any hour, day or night.

A. B. ROMANO, Agent.

March, 24, 1859. tf.

1859. 1859.

SPRING STOCK.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

ARE now opening at their old stand, a very desirable and attractive stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Having been purchased by an experienced merchant in the city of New York, on the most favorable terms, they hope to give satisfaction to their patrons, and be enabled to sell as cheap as the big house, or any other. We invite all to call and examine our stock.

April 7, 1859. tf

JAS. A. PATTON

Is now prepared to exhibit an unusually extensive & varied assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES & CLOTHING,

FOR the SPRING TRADE, inviting special attention to his DRESS GOODS, both for ladies and gentlemen.

Particular attention has been paid to the selection of his Stock for the present season, and he feels assured that the public have now an opportunity of supplying themselves on the most favorable terms, with the choicest goods and latest patterns.

To prompt paying and responsible persons, he is anxious to sell both for CASH and on a CREDIT; but he has no hesitation in saying that he can and does sell much cheaper for CASH.

Every species of Domestic Produce, Hay, Corn, and grain of every sort, taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest market price.

The first Store in the south end of the village.—Look for it! There you will always find a hearty welcome, a full supply of all the articles usually kept in a country store, of first rate quality, and at MODERATE PRICES.

Asheville, April 14, 1859. tf

The Willis Water Wheel.

THE undersigned is the Patentee of the "Willis Water Wheel," and will sell State or County Rights low.

ALSO—a small tract of land, with comfortable buildings, on the waters of Homony Creek, Buncombe county, within 3 miles of the White Sulphur Springs, and will give ample credit on land or Patent Rights. Address, Homony P. O., Buncombe county. OSCAR WILLIS.

July 21, 1859. tf

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., at close of Quarter ending September 30th, 1859.

Ashe, Thos.		Lanier, Miss R.	
Abbott, M. P.		2 Lochler, Caswell	
Addison, Jas. R.		McCaughin, R. L.	
Alexander, S. E.		McFee, Mrs. C.	
Andrews, Harvy		Miller, David	
Anderson, Dr Wm.		Merriett, Mrs. Sallie	
Butler, Miss Malinda		Miller, J. M.	
Bussy, Mrs. Sarah		Mackbanks, Stephen	
Brown, Wm C.		Munday, Alexander	
Brown, W. A. G.		McKee, Dr. R. H.	
Brooks, C. B.		McKee, Thos W.	
Ballew, G. M.		McCullor, R. C.	
Bates, Sames C.		McCrary, J. T.	2
Bates, Humphrey		Morrison, Miss M. R.	
Bedon, S. M.		Oliver, Alexander	
Banks, Hugh R.		Plemmons, Peter	
Bullock, Alfred		Posey, Miss B. A.	
Brevard, D. L.		Poter, Rev. W.	
Craven, Noah		Penly, Wm.	
Corn, Miss Elizabeth		Palmeter, L.	
Clontz, Mrs. Elizabeth		Patton, J. R.	
Clark, Jesse		Pinner, Leander	
Clarkson, T. B.		Patton, Newton	
Carraway, Jas. F.	4	Parsons, Wm R.	
Cregar, P. W.		Presnell, W A.	
Colton, H. E.		Horter, Miss L. E.	
Carraway, Mrs. A. D.		Patton, Mrs. M. J.	
Corpening, T. J.		Patton, W. W.	
Dotter, Wm.		Patton, J. M.	
Duckett, Rich'd or Wes.		Page, James	
Duckett, Mrs. Mary		Quinn, Joseph	
Davidson, Miss M. E.		Ramsey, Miss M. J.	
Du Rose, R. M.	2	Roberts, John	
Davis, Mrs. Elizabeth		Rogers, S. D.	2
Dunkin, A.		Rankin, Rev. Jesse	
Douglas, Mr.		Rutherford, Wm	
Dwin, Miss Elizabeth		Redman, J. P.	
Edmonds, W. A.		Sigman, Elias	
Francis, Wm A.		Singleton, James	
Fisher, R. J.		Singleton, Mrs. S. E.	
Foster, Thos H.		Singleton, Dinah	2
Finley, R. S.	2	Satterwhite, James	
Frauz, H.		Shingler, Col. W. P.	
Gardon, Mrs. Amelia.		Sanford, S. L.	
Graham, G.		Stradley, Miss M. A.	
Griggs, S.		Stewart, H. W.	
Gash, B. S.		Snowden, Miss Isabella	
Gaither, B. S.		Smith, Miss Sallie	
Gaston, J. P.		Starnes, Miss M. A.	
Gibson, J. A.		Thrash, John	
Gregor, P. W.		Thrash, Dr. G. H.	
Harris, Mrs. Elizebeth		Taylor, Thos. B.	
Higgins, Charles		Verdier, Mrs. C. B.	
Hanckle, Stuart		Winthrop, Miss M. D.	
Hockaday, Col. Wm.		Wolf, Sam. C.	
Hawkins, Daniel	2	Wilson, F M.	
Harrison, Edmund		Whitson, Miss Annie	
Howell, W. J.		Worth, Miss D.	
Howard, Leander		Willis, Oscar	
Huffman, Wm.		Wilson, Andy	
Ingram, W. R.		Wilson, James	
Jones, Gen.		Wilson, William	2
Jeffreys, S. H.		Wilson, Violett	
Jones, Josiah M.	2	Wilson, Jane W.	2
Joyce, R. H.		Watson, Mrs. T. W.	
Jones, J. R.		Warren, Wm.	
Jones, M. M.		Westmoreland, J. G.	
James, A. S.		Weinges, G. W.	
Jones, Thos.		Williams, Wm. L.	
Kelley, J. B.	2	Wynn, Miss Jane E.	5
Kilpatrick, Dr. J. W.	2	Webb, W. L.	2
Kilpatrick T. A.		Williams, Robert	
Killian, D. A.		Williams, B. C.	
Logan, Philip		Williams, R. B.	
Lyms, J. J.		Whitaker, J. A.	
Leedy, Mrs. J. M.		Watts, W. D.	
Land, A. J. W.		Whitson, Mrs. Sallie	
Lunsford, Willis		Waite, Judge.	

J. H. HILLIARD, P. M.

Oct. 6, 1859.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company.

OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $80, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Johnson,	Wm. W. Holden,
Wm. D. Haywood,	Wm. D. Cooke,
James F. Jordan,	R. H. Battle,
Quinten Busbee,	Wm. H. Jones,
H. W Husted,	P. F. Pescud,
Wm. H. McKee,	K. P. Battle.
Charles B. Root,	

OFFICERS.

Dr. Charles E. Johnson, President.
William D. Haywood, Vice President.
R. H. Battle, Secretary.
William H. Jones, Treasurer.
H. W. Husted, Attorney.
Charles E. Johnson, M. D. } Medical
William H. McKee, M. D. } Board of
Richd. B. Haywood, M. D. } Consultation.
Q. Busbee, }
W. H. McKee, } Executive Committee.
Charles B. Root, }

For further information the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to R. H. BATTLE, *Sec'y.*

A. T. SUMMEY, Agent, Asheville.

Raleigh, March 12, 1859.—1y.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company.

AT a meeting of the members of the Asheville Mutual Insurance Company, convened in Asheville on Friday October 17th, the following Board of Directors and officers were elected to serve during the year, viz:

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, J. M. Blair, N. W. Woodfin, J. E. Patton, B. J. Smith, Hugh Johnston, Ephraim Clayton, M. Patton.

OFFICERS.

J. R. Osborne, President.
W. W. McDowell, Vice President.
J. B. Rankin, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

W. D. Rankin, M. Patton, J. W. Patton.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. Hardy, M. D.
J. D. Boyd, " "
W. L. Hilliard " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. Vance, A. S. Merrimon.

All communications should be addressed to

J. B. RANKIN, *Sec'y.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1856.

SPEECH

OF

MR. MEMMINGER,

Commissioner from South Carolina, before the Senate of North Carolina, on the bill to confer Banking Privileges on the Stockholders of the Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company, delivered Jan. 2, 1837.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Senate:

I feel deeply sensible of the honor you have conferred in assigning me a seat in this august body, and in inviting me now to address you. I am satisfied that this is due to no merit on my part, but has been awarded by your courtesy as a token of respect for the State whose organ I now am, and of interest in the objects of my missions. I rejoice that the auspices under which we advance to this discussion are so favorable. Your new Constitution has just gone into operation, and you, the first Legislature created by it, are now to give tone to a new period of the State's existence. You, to whom the people have delivered the helm of government under a new system, are now to decide whether the ample domain entrusted to your care shall continue in its present actual condition, or whether by infusing new life and energy throughout its extent, you may not advance the happiness and prosperity of your countrymen. What then is this actual condition, and is it so advantageous as to induce you to seek its continuance? Unfortunately for us all, one dark picture is but too true a sketch of both our States. Their roads are indeed thronged with travelers. But the footprints are all in one direction. It is a tide to which there is no return, on which is departing the wealth and population of our country. Behind it desolation follows, and obliterates the very vestiges of civilization.

In sections of your State, where it would seem that nature had been lavish of her bounties—where a fertile soil apparently holds out encouragement to the farmer, the same destructive influences are actively at work.—From the fertile rich lands near your Sea Coasts, up to the very foot of the mountains, the same scenes are exhibited, and the planter upon the Cape Fear abandons his home and his household gods, and in his precipitate course to the West, joins the throng already hurrying thither from the Yadkin and the Catawba. Turn where you will, deserted fields, dilapidated habitations and a discontented people meet your eye; and in some portions of the State the ancient is again resuming its dominion over the ruined works of man. That these are not mere phantoms of the imagination, I appeal to the Senators who surround me. I appeal to the declaration made by your Internal Improvement Convention, which I now have before me.

Will any man undertake to assign a sufficient reason for this state of things, thus equally affecting the different sections of your country? If the population or unhealthiness of the lower country be assigned as a cause, I will point to the fertile and healthy regions in the upper country, where the same scenes are exhibited. Why is it that Mecklenburg and Lincoln and Burke and Rutherford—why is it that Rowan and Iredell and Davidson and Buncombe do not exhibit the vigor which pervades the rest of our country, and there at least arrest the tide, by which is gushing out the life blood of the State?—Their treasures are exceeded by no portions of the world. They are competent to furnish means of enjoyment and happiness to every class of mankind, from the mere utilitarian to the most romantic imagination. Not the far famed valley of Aosta, nor the more classic vale of Tempe, furnish retreats more inviting than the beautiful and sequestered dells of Burke and Rutherford. There too, may be found a Pelion and an Ossa; and if the snow clad Olympus be wanting to complete the picture, the splendid carpet of the Bald Mountain Range can furnish ample compensation. Would you have the rush of waters—the bounding cataract clothed in its snowy wreath? There too it presents itself and in a guise which would charm the very nymphs of Delphi.

But these are mere secondary advantages which may serve to allure the traveler, and to attract the curious. North Carolina commands elements far more powerful. Within the single county of Lincoln, there are treasures which to the State are invaluable. The Iron Mines of this region equal, if they do not exceed, any known in the world, the ores are of so fine a quality that in their crude state they are almost malleable, so rich that they repay the most wasteful and injudicious smelting, and so abundant that they are to be found in every direction. At hand nature has prepared the most abundant water power, and a profusion of all the means of turning it to the best account. On the banks of the Catawba River alone, there is a site even more inviting than Lowell in Massachusetts—a place which nature has as it were marked out as the seat of Manufactures. A mountain arrests the river and behind its broad barrier protects the country below; a small valley on one side is left, as if to tempt the formation of a canal to conduct the water, while around the other side the river rushes down a precipitous channel, until after tumbling and chafing along a descent of some 30 feet it returns near the position from whence it started. On every side around, extends a country fertile in all the products of the soil, and the river itself, navigable for a considerable distance above and below, furnishes a natural channel both for distributing the supplies of the manufactories, and of bringing food for their consumption. On one side of you is the cotton grower, ready to supply you with his raw material, on the other the consumer, both anxious that you would save them the expenses of transportation from the Sea Coast market. These advantages are not peculiar to this spot,—but from the banks of the Yadkin and throughout the western counties, they exist without stint, free as the best gifts of Heaven to man.

And yet there they stand unimproved, nay almost unknown, and the country around which should be teeming with all the wealth of an active population, lies desolate and waste. Upon the banks of your streams, where should be exhibited the thriving bustle of the manufactory, silence has dominion, interrupted only by the hoarse rush of the river; and if any eye is there to mark what might be done, it is that of the stranger who is wondering at the apathy exhibited around him. Let me ask, why is all this? Why is it that the sons of the North have seized all the treasures which their country offer—nay have converted the rocks of Massachusetts, and the sands of Connecticut and Rhode Island into seats of civilization, into towns and villages diffusing around them wealth and prosperity?

Why is it that with advantages which nature has denied them—with every source of national wealth within our reach, we stand still, nay are continually receding, while they are advancing, with all the energy and vigor of youth? Sir, the reason is but too obvious. I blush to confess it. It is owing to ourselves, to the want of public spirit among the people of the South, to their neglect of all those means upon which is founded national happiness, to the refusal to develope and to open avenues to the resources of the country. Sir, I am not mistaken in assigning these as the causes. Tell me not that the more fertile lands of the west, and the emigrations thereby produced have been the cause. Look at Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan. Have they not for years been draining from Massachusetts and Connecticut a tide fully equal to that which has flowed from us to Alabama and Mississippi? And yet is Massachusetts or Connecticut reduced to the state in which we find ourselves? No Sir, there they stand like goodly matrons with their blooming children, erect with conscious pride, their youthful vigor yet unfading—their energies strengthened by the advance of time; like Cornelia with her children, they can proudly exclaim these are my jewels. While we, already yielding to despondency, are bending under the decrepitude of a premature old age. Mr. Speaker, this must not—shall not be.—The sons of the South will advance to the rescue, we will not abandon our country, but are resolved to seize upon the spirit of the age, and amid all its inventions, endeavor to find some one to elevate the character and condition of the South, to develope its resources and stay the wounds through which its life is ebbing. It is a source of congratulation that to this State is due the honor of originating the plan by which we propose to effect so important a change. Sir, North Carolina again has the honor of pointing out the path. In the days of the Revolution, she first gave birth to a Declaration of Independence and manfully did she maintain the position to which it led. Again she has indicated a remedy, and I trust that again, as in the days of King's Mountain and of Guilford, she will unite with her sister of the South and strike nobly for the prize. I hold in my hand, Sir, the proceedings of a Convention held at Raleigh in 1833, on the subject of Internal Improvements, over which presided Governor Swain, one of your most distinguished citizens, and to whom is due the tribute of every friend of this great cause. This Convention proposed the identical plans now before us, of constructing a Railroad across the Blue Ridge to Tennessee, to cross the mountains at some point with which North Carolina might join a Rail Road from the East. This plan was declared perfectly feasible, and an estimate was submitted in a Report signed by Duncan Cameron, which advocated and pointed out the proper measures to be taken by the State for its successful accomplishment. These gentlemen with a sagacity beyond all praise, developed the effects which would thus be produced upon the State at large, and brought to view a survey and report made by a competent and practical Engineer. In this Report the natural union between North and South Carolina in such works is alluded to, and it is stated that the geographical division to the South Carolina line naturally falls in with the system of Internal Improvement contemplated by North Carolina, whose western frontier includes the head waters of the Tennessee. It then proposes a Rail Road from Newbern, by way of Fayetteville and Charlotte, to the foot of the Blue Ridge, and says, "it seems clear that after the place and and manner of passing the Blue Ridge is decided on, the rest is easy." In commenting on the subject, the Convention say, that by way of illustration they will consider the effect to be produced on but a single item, Salt. Of this indispensable article, it is stated that Iredell county consumes on an annual average 5,000 bushels. The ordinary cost in the Eastern market is 40 to 50 cents per bushel. It now costs when it reaches the Iredell planter $1.50 per bushel, making $1.00 to 1.10 per bushel for transportation. It is supposed that this by Rail Road may be reduced to 25 cents. Thus showing that upon the article of salt alone an an annual tax for want of transportation is levied upon one county of $3,750. Suppose upon a moderate calculation that there are 30 other portions of the State in a like situation, and we show by a simple process of Arithmetic, exclusive of what is paid by other portions not mentioned upon the same article, there is an annual drawback upon the labor of the State of 112,500 dollars.—Carry out the principle and the mind would be overwhelmed with astonishment in the computation. It may well be conceived, Mr. Speaker, that North Carolina deemed this Rail Road of immense importance to her, even for the developement of her own resources. But when it was taken in consideration with the commerce of the West, it assumed

still more imposing magnitude. Of the advantages of a Southern outlet, the Convention were well aware for they particularly bring to view the fact that during five months, the Northern Canals are closed by ice; that of Pennsylvania four months; that of the Potomac three months; and the Ohio is generally frozen for some months. It was therefore, that the scheme proposed became of an engrossing character, and would have induced the State to make every exertion for its accomplishment. But the difficulty and expense of passing through the mountains exceeded the means of North Carolina and on that account the project was deferred.

This difficult and expensive part of the route the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road company now proposes to make. They undertake to scale the Blue Ridge at a point in your State. They propose, with united means, to overcome the barriers which you found too strong for your single power, and when an outlet is thus secured, in the language of your Engineer, "the rest is easy." The path to the Ocean is open both to North and South Carolina. You have already, under the charter, a right to join whatever Road you please to construct; and rest assured that should you construct that proposed by your Convention, there will be an abundant harvest both for that and for the Road to Charleston. Indeed, it may well be doubted whether you will not reap the most profitable portion of the harvest. Suppose for instance, that the Road now being constructed from Raleigh to Gaston be continued through Fayetteville, Charlotte or Salisbury, to meet the Cincinnati and Charleston Road at the foot of the mountain. Is it not obvious that all the passengers from the South or West who have gone up to Knoxville with the intention of passing on to Baltimore, Richmond or any point North, will take the Charleston Road until they get through the mountains; from whence your road will conduct them directly to their destination.—Will not this be the current during all the summer months; and will it not probably draw off even those from the upper parts of South Carolina and Georgia, who intend going North? Will not the same result follow with such articles of produce as are wanted in the lower parts of North Carolina, either from the West or from the western counties of your own State, and will not those communications open a market, and increase the value of land all along the line. Nay, will it not open to Fayetteville an increase of trade down the river?

There is another point of view in which this Road will still further benefit your State. Many of the passengers who go to Charleston from the lower sections of the Road, and from Tennessee, will thence desire to go on to the North, as they now do. Of course, being unaccustomed to the Sea, they will take the shortest and least dangerous navigation. As soon, therefore, as your Wilmington and Roanoke Rail Road is completed, and the Steam Boat line established to Charleston, you will attract to this route all these travellers. The temptation you will offer them is a voyage of a single day between sunrise and sunset, and the avoidance of a night voyage around Cape Lookout and Cape Hatteras, two of the most dangerous points upon the coast. Thus, then, you will perceive that North Carolina is vitally concerned in the project now in contemplation; and I stand here commissioned by South Carolina to offer a participation in its advantages.

With our united strength, we can accomplish the undertaking, and arouse our country from her prostrate condition.

We can bring to the doors of our people a market for their products, and thereby procure for them at home those advantages, to seek which they are abandoning us.—We can infuse new spirit into our countrymen, and direct their united energies. We can create a mighty river, which will carry through our land a stream of fertilizing prosperity. This is the object we propose to accomplish, and this the prize to be secured by making this Road.

Is this prize worthy our united efforts, and is the road to it practicable?

I was about to take it as conceded, that your grant of the Charter to the Rail Road Company, last year, had decided these questions in the affirmative. But I observe that the Senate is desirous of further information. I will merely pause to point out to you the efforts making elsewhere for even a portion of this trade, in order to show you its surpassing importance.

From Massachusetts to Georgia, almost every State is now engaged, at immense expense, in endeavors to share it. New York, not satisfied with her Canal from Albany to Buffalo, is constructing a Rail Road on the same Route, and she finds her account in this double communication. Massachusetts, notwithstanding the competition of the Hudson river, is pressing forward a Rail Road across the mountains, from Boston to Albany, in order to secure a mere fraction of the trade. Pennsylvania, with a spirit that does honor to her sagacity, has at the inconceivable expense of 35 millions of dollars, opened her communication with the West, and already finds the experiment successful, notwithstanding the necessity she is under of crossing the mountains on 14 inclined planes. Baltimore is urging her Rail Road with an energy beyond all praise, and has already advanced within the barrier of the mountains, at an expense and through a country, which would have deterred almost any other people. Virginia is advancing in the same contest; and even the people of the District of Columbia, with the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, have pressed forward and are enjoying a portion of the harvest. Georgia too, has extended her arms on the other side, and is urging forward to the Tennessee River, in order to cut off the portion that is within our grasp. And shall the two Carolinas alone be found absent from this glorious contention? Shall we alone, of all this gallant band, be found wanting, and thereby acknowledge our incapacity for manly emulation? Shall the statesmen of the South prove recreants to their people, and abandon the means which Heaven offers to lead prosperity back to their country—and if I may so express myself, to bind fortune in her service—aye, Sir, to make fortune her slave; for every thing combines to favor the project of carrying on this commerce through our States. Consider for a moment the difficulties encountered in the various changes which goods must undergo between New York and Cincinnati. First a sloop must ascend the North River to Albany, then a Canal Boat must take its place to Buffalo, then another sloop to Cleaveland—then a Canal Boat to Portsmouth, and then a Steam Boat to Cincinnati. Throughout all these changes, separate agents must be employed, and additional risk and expense must be incurred.

The same difficulties exist at Philadelphia, and yet they carry on a trade with advantage to both parties. But when it is considered that even this communication is obstructed by ice for a great part of the year, the disadvantages are greatly increased.—Upon a computation made last year, it was ascertained, that at one time at least two millions of dollars worth of goods bound to the West, were frozen up in these Canals.—Now the Southern Route avoids all these difficulties, it requires no change of conveyance—no multiplication of agents—and is subjected to no uncertainty in delivery, either from ice or delay. More than all, it is the least distance to the Sea, and offers a market which needs the very products which the Road will convey.

Is this Road practicable physically? This question too, has been answered again and again.

But the opinion of Maj. McNeill, than whom a more scientific Engineer cannot be found, is conclusive on the point. He expresses his "decided conviction not only of the Entire Practicability of the Project, but of its comparatively easy Execution." But nothing can be more conclusive of the faith of South Carolina in the scheme, than the fact, that she has subscribed towards it, one million of dollars from her share of the surplus Revenue. And this furnishes too, an additional reason, why North Carolina should embrace the scheme. By the estimates of the Engineers, it appears that at least three millions of dollars, or about one fourth of the capital of the Company will be required to make the Road through North Carolina.—This State will therefore, actually receive one fourth of South Carolina's share of the surplus Revenue, and her citizens will have distributed among them the immense sum of three millions of dollars. And this too, for the purpose of making a fixture which cannot be removed, which will constitute a part of the State, be subject to its laws, increase its Revenue, and enhance the value of land in all the adjoining counties. Can any man compute the advantages to result from such an outlay of capital, and the benefits to be received both by individuals and by the State. These then, are among the advantages which this Road offers. Need I ask the Senate whether they are worthy the efforts which are demanded to secure them? Need I now ask whether you will accept the hand of fellowship which I have offered you, and advance with us to the undertaking? I see the generous spirit of the South has warmed your hearts. I see that your judgments are satisfied—that you now ask only that I shall exhibit the means by which this great enterprise is to be accomplished. Unfortunately, the means provided by the present charter have proved wholly inadequate. Mere private subscription has been unable to raise more than one fourth of the sum required by the estimates. The books were opened under the Charter, and by some evil coincidences, the subscriptions at the West wholly failed, and South Carolina almost alone had to undertake the task of subscribing the four millions necessary to secure the Charter. In doing this her citizens have taxed their strength to the utmost, and the apathy of the other sections shows how futile are all expectations of further subscriptions, without some additional inducements. Eight millions more are necessary and these can only be procured by the offer of advantages sufficient to attract the investment of capital. Even those who have already subscribed, disheartened by the lukewarmness of other States, and seeing that the means now at command are insufficient to effect the object, have come to the determination to abandon the present Charter, unless measures are devised for procuring additional funds. We are thus brought to the issue—there is no mode of evading it. Additional subscriptions can only be procured by a grant of Banking privileges. Ingenuity can devise no other method, unless the States at their own expense undertake the work,—an undertaking, which it would be vain to speak of.—There is no middle ground left, and the question now to be decided is between the grant of Banking privileges and the abandonment of an enterprise the most magnificent which the South has ever conceived, and which involves the destiny of our country for many succeeding years.

Mr. Speaker, let us not deceive ourselves in this matter. We have now reached a crisis. Around us on every side, our countrymen are advancing with an energy beyond example, towards prosperity and power. We alone are stationary. A strong effort has been made to arouse our people, and they are now awakened to the necessity of exertion.—They are ready with but slight encouragement to advance in this glorious race, to urge their every power in behalf of the State and to turn back the tide of commerce to our shores. If we lend them our sympathies—if we grant the aid which they require, all is safe, and our country must prosper and improve. But if we repress their ardour and now reject their advances, their spirits will be broken. Their last hope will have fled. The more generous hearts which had offered you their aid, will have been frozen by your apathy. They will have turned away in disgust, and have sought more genial climes in which to expand; and long ere you will be able to arouse your people for another effort, other channels of commerce will have been formed, through which your more enterprsing neighbors will drain out your population and leave your condition yet more desolate and ruinous. The simple enquiry then is, will you encounter all those evils—will you forego all the advantages upon which I have descanted, or will you, in order to secure them, grant Banking privileges to the Company from which they are to be derived?

To resolve this question, it seems merely necessary to ascertain whether the people of North Carolina will gain more by the road, than they will lose by the grant of a Bank Charter. The advantages of the road have been already presented.

Let us now consider the Bank charter, and see if there be any and what evils to which it may subject your people.

When this proposition was originally started in South Carolina, there arose not a little clamor about the danger from Banks—the derangement of the currency, and a host of other vague phantoms were conjured up—wherewithal to alarm the timid. Very little observation soon made the discovery, that the greatest portion of this noise proceeded from those who were interested in other Banks.—The inference was the same which every farmer would naturally make when he hears the old established village Tailor descanting upon the danger to be apprehended from some newly arrived brother of the craft, who may have set up his shop across the way.—The very great regard to the welfare of his customers, which would induce the old established Professor of the scissors, to advise against subjecting themselves to the practices of the new comer, would at once be valued at what it is worth. The same notions govern mankind, whether they handle the needle, or occupy the parlour of a Bank, and every opinion from a party interested must be received with great caution. Be it said however, to the honor of those gentlemen connected with Banks in South Carolina, whose opinions were originally adverse to this project, that so soon as they had given due examination to the subject, most, if not all of them, abandoned their objections, and united heart and hand in advancing the scheme, and making it as perfect as possible.

An Allied Invasion---Pekin to be Stormed and the Whole Empire Assailed.

The events of last June have, however, dispelled all our premature dreams, and shown us that we have a very arduous, long and costly work to do before the diplomatic relations which were agreed to can be acted upon, and before the advantages that were expected to ensue can be realized. That work is neither more nor less than a war of invasion. We have to insist that the treaty shall be carried out in all its integrity, and material guarantees surrendered for its perpetual observance. To do this we must assemble a large army and a powerful fleet at the mouth of the Peiho and on other parts of the Chinese coast. We must assail the whole empire this time. We must push our forces into the interior and storm the capitol. And we must do all this, terrible as it is, without flinching or halting, on any morbid pretence of mercy towards simple-hearted and unoffending natives. The lesson we are going to teach must be a lesson to all—to the Emperor, to his subjects, to the people of the coast, to the interior, to soldiers and to sailors, to old and to young. The lesson must be sharp, but it need not be cruel, and its significance should be, not that England is powerful only, but that she is just and reasonable. That she will insist on teraties being fulfilled; but that, if fulfilled, the Chinese have much to gain and nothing to lose by their intercourse with her. This is not a consoling prospect for our Chancelor of the Exchequer. The war, from its distance and extent, must be costly; but the chief burden must fall upon those who provoked it, and when the time for new confidence of peace shall have come, the wealth of China must pay the piper.—Even then the cost to England will be great, but not more, we may well trust, than will be compensated by the advantages of opening China once for all to the commerce of the world.—*London Post, Sept.* 21.

SIGNS.

It is a good sign to see a man enter your sanctum with a friendly greeting: "Here is the money to pay you for my paper the coming year." It is a bad sign to hear a man say he's too poor to take a paper—ten to one he takes home a jug of "red eye," that cost him half a dollar.

It is a good sign to see a man doing an act of charity to one of his fellows. It is a bad sign to hear him boast of it.

It is a good sign to see the color of health in a man's face. It is a bad sign to see it all concentrated in his nose.

It is a good sign to see an honest man wearing his old clothes. It is a bad sign to see them filling the holes in his windows.

It is a good sign to see a man wiping the perspiration from his face. It is a bad sign to see a man wiping his chops as he comes out of a grocery.

It is a good sign to see a woman dressed with taste and neatness. It is a bad sign to see the husband sued for finery.

It is a good sign to see a man sending his children to school. It is a bad sign to see them educated at evening schools, on the court house steps.

The True Course.—The old and reliable organ of the North Carolina Democracy, the *Standard*, has an excellent article on the "signs of the times," and apprehends no serious dissensions at Charleston among the National Democracy:

"We say to our Democratic friends, (says the Standard,) be of good cheer! Every indication is in our favor. We North Carolina Democrats are not affected to any extent by the feeling which prevails in other States with regard to men. We agree on principle, and we will not fall out with each other about men. Some are for Douglas, some for Breckenridge, some for Wise, some for Hunter, some for Lane, some for Dickinson, some for Dallas—but we are all for the nominee.—That is the true fire of the flint. Let us be careful to pursue such a course as will strengthen the bonds of harmony and good fellowship which now unite us. Let us be ready, when the period arrives, to play our part with zeal and effect in the great contest upon the result of which depends the preservation of our rights and the perpetuation of a Constitutional Union. Let us see to it that if North Carolina is divided in the House of Representatives at Washington, she shall not be divided at home, but shall speak one voice for the right man and the right cause when the day of action arrives. Let our motto be—'Union and harmony; everything for the cause, nothing for men.'"

Our Swamp Lands.—A company with a capital of $30,000, composed of gentlemen from Beaufort, Craven, and Cumberland counties, has been formed within a few weeks, for the purpose of buying up and settling swamp lands in Craven and Beaufort.—*Wilmington Herald.*

Second Crop of Pears.—John B. Johns, Esq., (says the Standard,) has handed us some pears, which are of the second crop, the present season. The first crop came off about the first of July. Those of the second crop are well matured and quite good.

Religion.

Believe no individual on earth who tells you that religion is a gloomy thing, and that its possession tends to melancholy. Should you look at a pious person, and notice a tinge of gloom upon his countenance, think not that it is religion that darkens the aspect of the features; it sobers the mind, but does not sour it. Religion enlightens the soul, consequently cannot obscure the light which should always beam in the Christian's eye. It checks the wild mirth of fools, which, in Scripture, is compared to the "cracking of thorns under the pot;" but it confers a cheerfulness to the heart, which will cause the face to shine. It gives a mildness, a complacency to the feelings, which occasion gentle, cheerful manners. It creates simplicity of character, so beautiful, so attractive in youth, and produces that open, frank heartedness, and benevolent friendliness of demeanor so lovely in all ages. We must recollect that divine grace, although it renews the heart, and sweetens the temper, does not change the constitution of our physical being, from defects, in which melancholy and gloom, in religious characters, frequently arise, and if indulged, darkness will be produced; but religion makes every sin hateful to the soul.—Be assured, in every trial and vicissitude of life, that it is religion only that can make you happy, and that can give you cheerfulness of heart. Happiness is a sober feeling of the mind. We should never, then, permit an idea that the great God is a severe, gloomy being, who delights in misery, but habitually think of Him as the kindest friend we have, who admits us to converse with Him. Yes, the great Jehovah delights to listen to the prayers of all His children; from the mouths of "babes and sucklings" he can perfect praise. He attends to all our wants. Let us, then, go to Him with humble confidence, and pray that He would be the guide of our youth, the strength of our manhood, and the hope of old age; and that he would give us that wisdom which alone comes from above, and which is of itself sufficient to make us "wise unto salvation."

Desperate Encounter with Runaway Negroes.—A desperate and sanguinary battle occurred in that portion of Nash County, at Reed Marsh, on one day last week, between Mr. J. W. Hamlet and negro dogs, on the one side, and three negroes armed with sythe blades on the other. Mr. Hamlet accompanied by a man named Price, had been hunting for the negroes, who, on their retreat being discovered, showed signs of resistance. On resorting to his pistols, Mr. Hamlet discovered, that in consequence of the powder being dampened, neither of them would go off. Mr. Price was then dispatched to the nearest habitation for a gun, Mr. Hamlet, meanwhile, with dogs preventing the negroes from either attacking him, or escaping themselves. On the arrival of the gun a regular melee took place, which resulted in the death of one dog and the maiming of a second—the serious if not fatal shooting of one negro through the head—one through the knee—and it is supposed, the fatal cutting of the third. Mr. Hamlet himself was uninjured. The two negroes least badly hurt were sent to their owners, Mrs. Manning and Dr. Battle—the third was left in charge of a physician at Nashville.—*Wilson Ledger.*

Gen. Lane for the Presidency.—"The Memphis Avalanche of Monday last in a very able editorial, nominates Gen. Joseph Lane, of Oregon, 'the Marion of the Mexican war,' for the Presidency in 1860. Gen. Lane deserves all that the Avalanche says in his praise. We cordially agree with our contemporary that his political record is without stain, and that his nomination would be hailed with enthusiasm by the Democratic masses in all sections of the country."—*Nashville Union.*

"It is conceded generally that the next Democratic nomination is due the South.—We believe that the South should furnish the man, but if one is taken from the North, then in our opinion, Gen. Lane is pre-eminently the man for the crisis."—*Louisville Courier.*

We have just seen and conversed with a very intelligent and influential man from Indiana, who says that Gen. Lane can sweep that State by a larger vote than was ever given to any other man. He says that Gen. Joseph Lane is the man for the times, and no man can beat him in the Southwest, where he is generally known and as generally beloved.—*Baltimore Republican.*

The Administration Awake.

Washington, October 4.

The Administration is fully informed as to the contemplated movements of filibusters, and the question was considered in a Cabinet Council to day. It was decided that the neutrality laws should be vigorously and strictly enforced, even to the employment of the military and naval forces if necessary.

Orders were transmitted by telegraph to Baton Rogue, for the militia of Louisiana to be in readiness to act under Federal orders in aid of the United States Marshall if necessary.

A Filibustering Expedition.

Philadelphia, Oct. 3.

Special dispatches from Washington authorize the belief that formidable preparations are in progress for Nicaragua and Costa Rica. It is stated that some of the volunteers have already left New York and Charleston, but will not make any attempts until the plans are fully matured.

General Wheat is reported to have a leading position in this momement.

Extensive Fires.

New York, October 3.

Speyer's large beer brewery was burnt last night. Loss $250,000; insured for $145,000.

A conflagration also occurred at Sing Sing prison. The file shop, auger shop and dye house were destroyed. Loss $80,000.

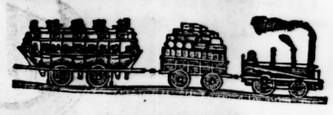
Yellow Fever in New Orleans, &c., &c.

New Orleans, October 3.

A case of yellow fever occurred here today—the first during the season.

Accounts represent the cotton crop of Louisiana as first rate; the sugar crop inferior and small.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.



FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT!

C. S. BROWN & CO.'S

FOUR HORSE COACHES FOR THE EAST,

LEAVE Asheville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 o'clock, A. M., reaching Morganton to SUPPER, by 8 o'clock, remaining over night, and will connect every trip (or refund the Fare) with the

Trains of the Western North Carolina Railroad,

At the Catawba River, arriving in Salisbury by 4 o'clock, and Charlotte to supper by 7 o'clock. There is no NIGHT TRAVEL on this Route, and by the 15th of November the Cars will arrive at Newton. Passengers will then arrive in Salisbury to Dinner.

By our old Schedule we lost several connections with the Cars. In every instance where a connection is lost by our Line after this date *we will refund the Fare and pay your expenses.*

C. S. BROWN & CO.

Oct. 13, 1859. 3m

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold by virtue of an Order of the Court of Ordinary of Habersham county, Georgia, at Cleveland, (formerly Mt. Yonah,) in White county, on the first Tuesday in November next, the following property, viz:

Nine valuable and young negro men, and five negro women, (three young and likely.)

Also the following lands:

One half of Lots No. 52 and 53, in the 3d District, known as the Burnett lands.

200 acres of Lot No. 20, 3d District, known as the Roach lands.

300 acres, part of Lots No. 19 and 14, 3d District, known as the Rush lands.

Lot No. 46, 3d District, and 15 acres of No. 19, 3d District.

West half of Lots No. 18 and 15, known as the Gabriel Hughes place, 250 acres.

Lots No. 28, 6th District, and 12 and 11, 3d District, 615 acres, known as the Monroe place.

Part of Lot No. 13, 62 acres.

Part of Lot No. 21, 3d, supposed 200 acres.

Part of Lot No. 22, 3d District, 130 acres, mineral lands, known as Burnett mine.

Lot No. 11, 3d District, 250 acres.

Part of Lots No. 21 and 22, containing 210 acres, known as the Graham lands.

Part of Lot No. 11, 3d District, containing 50 acres, known as the Magaha place.

All the above lands lie on Sauty and Chiccamogga Creeks, adjoining to Nacoochee Valley.—There are several valuable and desirable plantations in the body. There is a large body of

MINERAL LANDS.

The far-famed Horshaw Gold Mines are in this body of land, and are not worked out. The lands have been re-surveyed and platted, and the mineral lands will be sold in small lots, of from 25 to 100 acres. The farming lands will also be sold in bodies and not in lots. A plat of all the lands and the different bodies in which they will be sold, can be seen by calling on E. P. Williams, one of the Administrators, at Nacoochee, and will be exhibited on the day of sale.

All the above property sold as the property of Moses Horshaw, late of said county, deceased, for the benefit of heirs and creditors. Terms made known on the day of sale.

E. P. WILLIAMS, } *Administrat'rs*
A. L. HORSHAW, }

Sept. 22, 1859. tIN

United States Mail Line,

FROM

Asheville to Charlotte.

DAILY.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the traveling public to the above line of

DAILY STAGES,

connecting at Charlotte with the Daily Trains on the Columbia and Charlotte, and the North Carolina Rail Roads.

To persons going East this is the cheapest as well as the most direct route: and passes through one of the most romantic and beautiful regions of Western Carolina. Running in full view of the celebrated

HICKORY NUT FALLS,

in day light, the traveler has an opportunity of viewing that magnificent and wonderful work of nature. A fine view is also obtained of the loftiest peaks of the world-renowned

BLACK MOUNTAIN.

Many other noted localities cannot fail to interest the traveler.

New and splendid Coaches, fine Stock and the very best Drivers, will insure the comfort, speed and safety of passengers.

Office at Charlotte: Kerr's Hotel.
" " Asheville: Gudger's Hotel.

J. F. SULLIVAN,
Contractor.

July 7, 1859. 6m

☞ Charlotte Democrat copy 6 months.

EAGLE HOTEL.

I DESIRE to call public attention to the EAGLE HOTEL. I have it ready for the reception of those who are seeking either health or pleasure, and will spare neither money or trouble to make it a *First Class Hotel.* I have secured the services of an able and experienced Steward from Charleston, to take charge of the dining room, and hope to be able to please even the most fastidious.

Permit me to call attention to the arrivals and departures of the Stages that have their offices at the Eagle:

Greenville, S. C.—Stage arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings; departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings.

Morganton.—Stage leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings; arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights.

Warm Springs and Greeneville, Tenn.—Stage arrives and departs every day but Sunday.

J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.

July 7, 1859. tf

WANTED.

I will take *OATS, RYE* and *CORN* in payment of debts due me, at their highest market price. I want Flour, and every kind of country produce. JAS. A. PATTON.

Sept. 15, 1859.

TO RENT! TO RENT!

THAT excellent stand and large and commodious building heretofore occupied by Rankin & Chapman, is offered for SALE or rent.—Persons wishing to invest will find this a most desirable property. For terms, &c., apply on the premises. [Sept. 15, 1859.

HOOP SKIRTS.

ALL kinds of "hoop skirts," at every price, from $1 50 to $5, just received at

Aug. 25. J. A. PATTON'S.

NAILS.

A good assortment, just received by SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

FOUND,

A FEW dollars in Bank Bills, which the owner can have by describing the same and paying for this advertisement.

ROBT. HUGHES.

Asheville, Sept. 22, 1859. tf

Reems' Creek Masonic & Sons of Temperance HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR MALES AND FEMALES.

THE next session will commence on Monday October 3d. The location is in a community which for morality, intelligence, and healthfulness has no superior. The undersigned having considerable experience in teaahing, flatters himself that he can render entire satisfaction to any who may entrust their sons and daughters to his training and instructions, and as it is his object to make the school a permanent one, no pains will be spared to advance the pupil as rapidly as possible, and at the same time grounding him thoroughly in his several studies. The expenses are less than at any other Institution of the character in the State.

The government of the school will be kind and gentle, but firm.

Students admitted at any time and charged to the close of the session; unless in case of protracted sickness.

Boarding $1 25 to $1 50 per week.

Tuition as formerly, and exceedingly low.

Contingent fee of 25 cents, invariably in advance.

Any information in regard to the school may be had by application to Rev. J. S. Weaver, W. R. Baird, or the undersigned.

J. H. CALFEE, Principal.

Sept. 4, 1859—3m.

CITY OF MOREHEAD.

Great Sale of Lots.

ON Thursday, 17th November, 1859, will be sold, on a credit, to the highest bidder, a large number of LOTS in said CITY.

The completion of the Rail Road and Warehouse, the extraordinary facilities for shipment, the large class of vessels that can enter the Harbor and lie alongside the Wharf and Warehouse, the number of good buildings that are going, or have gone up, the great demand for more LOTS, all combine to make another sale necessary.

J. M. MOREHEAD, President
Shepard's Point Land Company.

Sept. 15, 1859. tds

GUDGER'S HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS old and well known establishment (formerly Smith's Hotel,) is now in thorough repair, and the Proprietor determined to render the House attractive to its numerous patrons and friends, and the public generally.

He has pleasant rooms and attentive servants, and his table shall at all times be furnished with the very best the country affords.

He has fine stables with plenty in them, and faithful hostlers.

His charges are as follows:

Board per day.....$1 00
" " week.....5 00
" " month.....15 00

Children and servants two thirds price.

The Proprietor, with good Assistants, will ever be found ready to contribute to the comfort and pleasure of guests.

J. H. GUDGER, Proprietor.

July 7, 1859. tf

NOTICE.

BOOKS of Subscription will be opened at the following places, under the direction of the following persons, and remain open for the space of sixty days from the date hereof, for the purpose of raising the one third of the estimated cost of constructing the Second Division of the Western North Carolina Rail Road, extending West from the Town of Morganton, in the county of Burke, viz:

At Asheville, under the direction of James W. Patton, John Burgin, Marcus Erwin, Robert B. Vance, and John W. Woodfin, or any three of them.

At Marion, under the direction of Alfred M. Finley, S. J. Neal, Alney Burgin, jr., Alfred M. Erwin, and Alberto Higgins, or any three of them.

At Morganton, under the direction of Edward Jones Erwin, Dr. Samuel Tate, William M. Walton, Jacob Seagle, and W. C. Erwin, or any three of them.

At Newton, under the direction of J. Bost, George Setser, John Wilfong, David B. Gaither, and M. L. McCorkle, or any three of them.

At Statesville, under the direction of Jos. W. Stockton, Otho Gillespie, C. A. Carlton, A. K. Simonton, and M. Freeland, or any three of them.

At Salisbury, under the direction of D. A. Davis, John I. Shaver, James Kerr, N. N. Fleming, and J. J. Bruner, or any three of them.

Commissioners will please return Books of Subscription at the expiration of the sixty days, addressed to me at Statesville.

By order of the Directors.

R. F. SIMONTON,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Office W. N. C. R. R. Co., }
Statesville, Aug. 10, 1859. } 8w

NEW Ambrotype Gallery.

THE subscriber having bought out Mr. Lewis' entire stock and apparatus, with a large addition of Cases, &c., offers his services to the public generally on most reasonable terms. Pictures from one dollar upwards, of all styles. His long experience induces him to believe that all who patronise him will be more than pleased.

Call and give him a trial. Rooms at the old stand. E. W. HERNDON.

Asheville, April 7, 1859. tf

Molasses, Molasses.

MANUFACTURED from the Chinese Sugar Cane, by W. W. McDowell, for sale by gallon or barrel, by

SUMMEY, McDOWELL & CO.

SHERIFF'S DEEDS,
DEEDS OF TRUST,
EQUITY DEEDS,
DEEDS OF CONVEYANCE,
And all other Blanks, for sale here.

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOMAS W. ATKIN, EDITOR.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, October 13, 1859.

TERMS.

The NEWS is published weekly, at $2 per annum, strictly in advance; $2 50 if paid at the end of six months, or $3 if not paid until the expiration of the year. Clubs of ten or more at $1 50, invariably in advance.

☞MR. H. K. RHEA *is authorized to receive subscriptions to the News.*

"The Unity of the South."

The *Catawba Journal*, one of the best conducted papers in the South, republishes our article bearing the above caption, written some two or three weeks since, and says:

We have, on several occasions, endeavored to impress upon our readers, both Democrats and Whigs, the great importance of uniting under one banner for the defence of their rights and the protection of their property under the Constitution against the progressive assaults of Black Republican Abolitionists, but it seems that the Opposition party are bent upon carrying out a Rule or Ruin Policy, which must eventually work injury to the South.

The Conservative Old Line Whigs of the South could, we are persuaded, do much towards bringing about a Union if they would assume the responsibility and act. We have in fact heard several Whig citizens of Mecklenburg County denounce the folly in which the Opposition of the State are engaged, and they express the hope that something would occur to break down the miserable and worthless barrier which has been erected by a few Demagogues in the South, between the Democrats and Whigs. Why not, then, move towards attaining that end.

We endeavored, in the article referred to, to impress upon our readers the importance of a thorough union of the South—"for the sake of the Union," if you please. No man who will look dispassionately at things as they *really* exist, can for a moment doubt that the most effective way to perpetuate the Union in such a manner as will secure the slaveholder in his rights, is by a thorough Union of the Southern States.

We believe there are thousands of old line Whigs who are willing to surrender their peculiar opinions on minor points, in order to consummate a glorious and effective Union. And there are thousands of others, who, could they be made to see that the Democratic party alone has power successfully to meet and crush out Black Republicanism, would, without a moment's hesitation come over to the help of that organization. Now, while disclaiming any wish to think or see for others, we cannot help indulging the thought that a little serious investigation and dispassionate thought would convince any man that if any organization has power to preserve the purity of the government and perpetuate the blessings of civil and religious liberty, it is the *Democratic party.*

Granting to the Opposition all they claim on the score of sound doctrines and purity of purpose, where have they strength to accomplish anything? In a minority everywhere, what *can* they hope to accomplish? What single State could they carry, unless, *perhaps*, it might be Maryland? They have no strength North, for there the conflict is between Black Republicanism and Democracy. They could, it is true, organize a ticket South, but what would it amount to, except to put the Southern people by the ears? The Democratic party may have committed errors, as what merely human organization has not; but it is very certain that it has been the rock against which the waves of fanaticism have hitherto been shivered, and it stands today as the only barrier to stay the progress of that fell demon of discord and treason which would pull down the government to gratify the malignant hatred of the nigger worshippers of the North. Be the Democratic party good or bad, it is the best that Southern men can do, and the only "city of refuge" to which the real patriot can flee.

Religious Revival.

A gracious work is now progressing in the Methodist Church in this place, under the preaching of Rev William H. Kelly, pastor. Some 25 or 30 persons have professed conversion, and the altar is nightly crowded with penitents.—The services will be continued for the present. Let us all pray that it may spread through the entire community.

Reason to be Thankful.

The people of this section of the State certainly have abundant reason to be grateful to a beneficent Providence for the bountiful crops of the present year. Truly the "earth has brought forth by handsfull," and goodness and mercy have crowned the year. With an abundance of all the necessaries of life, stock of all kinds commands very high prices. Horses and mules are as high as the most inveterate money lover could wish to see them. Almost anything in the shape of a horse will command a hundred dollars, while mules are as good a tender as bank bills, and at very extravagant rates. If the farmers and stock raisers of this section do not make money enough to put them out of debt and leave something handsome behind, with the advantages they are now enjoying, we shall despair of ever seeing them reach that "consummation so devoutly to be wished."

☞The Charleston Courier, one of the oldest and best Journals in the country, has been greatly enlarged, and appears in a new dress from top to toe. Charleston may well be proud of two such journals as the *Courier* and *Mercury*. No city in the Union can boast of an abler press.

☞Hon. F. P. Stanton, of Tennessee, formerly Secretary of Kansas, and turned out of office by President Buchanan, has become an active Black Republican, and is making speeches in defence of the anti-slavery cause.

☞The Hon. W. B. Reed made a speech at Philadelphia the other night, and said that "the Fremont folly of 1856 will be nothing to the fierce fanaticism of 1860."

Coming!

We learn from the Carolina *Spartan*, of last week, that the Rail Road is now completed to within eight miles of Spartanburg, and will reach that place by the first of November.

☞A severe snow storm prevailed at Lancaster, New Hampshire, on the 14th September.

Mr. Memminger's Speech.

We republish to-day the able and eloquent speech of Mr. Memminger, of South Carolina, delivered in the Senate of North Carolina in 1837. His arguments in behalf of the old Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road, and especially of that portion of it located through the French Broad Valley, are unanswerable.—The honorable gentleman has changed his position somewhat, but the French Broad Valley remains just as it was twenty-two years ago, so far as its adaptedness to Rail Road purposes is concerned. We thank the gentleman for his able vindication of our route. The speech is truly an able one, and will, we trust, be extensively republished and circulated.

It may not be inappropriate to say that this valuable old document was dug out of the rubbish of the State Library, where it has slept for more than twenty years, and was only found after repeated efforts to discover its resting place had failed. We are indebted to M. Patton, Esq., of this place, through whose exertions it was obtained, for a manuscript copy of it.

☞See proceedings of Democratic meeting in Haywood. The Democracy are preparing for next year's work.

The New York Democracy.

The late Democratic State Convention of New York, after throwing overboard a few turbulent spirits, closed with the utmost harmony and good feeling, and it is stated that the party, for many years past cut up into factions, is at last a unit in principle and feeling. Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, as noble a man and true a patriot as ever lived, made a speech, from which we make the following extract—

The Democratic party is the great Catholic party. By its doctrines I abide. I do not ask what man holds office, and if he discharges his duty I don't care. I held office myself, and long enough for my advantage, and do not hold office now, yet "I still live," as Webster said.—(Laughter.) Whether I shall ever hold another office, I do not know and do not care. I am better out of office, than in, and have sense enough to know it. If the people want me I believe they will stop the great Democratic train and take me in. If they do not want me, they will not stop for hollowing. They will always know where to find me—in my garden, in the bosom of my family, in the pursuit of an honorable profession, by which I am to gain a livelihood. When they want me they will find me there.

Dickinson is evidently gaining ground with the people everywhere, and we would not be at all astonished, nor a whit displeased, to see him get the nomination at Charleston next year.

Tennessee Legislature.

The Tennesse Legislature convened in the city of Nashville on the 3d inst. In the Senate, Tazewell W. Newman, senator from Lincoln and Franklin, was chosen Speaker; John McClarin, of Smith, Principal Clerk; Capt. J. E. Bennett, of Bedford, Doorkeeper, and R. S. Bugg, of Nashville, Messenger.

In the House, St. Clair Whitthorne, from the Floating District of Maury and Williamson, was chosen speaker; Thos. E. S. Russworm, of Rutherford, Principal Clerk; M. S. De Wolf, of Haywood, First Assistant Clerk; John A. Campbell of Bradley, Second Assistant Clerk; James M. Carter, of Hardin, Principal Doorkeeper; F. L. Wade, of Marshall, Assistant Doorkeeper. All the officers elect of each House were nominees of the Democratic caucusses.

Holston Conference.

The Annual meeting of the Holston Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will be held in Abingdon, Va., commencing on Wednesday, 26th instant.

Military Institute.

The Charlotte *Bulletin* in correcting an erroneous impression which has gone forth that the Charlotte Military Institute is full and can accommodate no more pupils, says: "There is sufficient room in the Institution for the accommodation of two hundred students, and we hope that, judging by present appearances, when the second session commences, the roll will be well filled.

Large Majority.

The Galveston (Texas) *Civilian* of Sept 6, says—

Hon. J. H. Reagan's majority for Congress in the Fourth District, so far as ascertained, is 20,530—Reagan having 23,966, and Ochiltree 3437. Ochiltree was in favor of re-opening the African slave trade, and Reagan decidedly opposed to the measure.

Emigration.

It looks like the emigration fever has broken out afresh in our good old State. Almost daily long trains of emigrant wagons may be seen heading for the goodly land towards sunset.—Men, women, children and negroes, horses, mules, dogs, etc., etc., sometimes in quite large cavalcades, are going to people the plains and enliven and enrich the great and growing West. It may be truly said that "Westward the star of Empire takes its way." The larger portion of these emigrants seem to be well off in this world's gear, and will add, doubtless, much to the material wealth of the State where they settle. By far the greater number are "booked" for Texas.

The Georgia Elections.

Sufficient returns have been received from the Georgia elections to insure the election of Hon. Joseph Brown, Democrat, as Governor, by at least fifteen or twenty thousand majority.

The Congressional delegation will stand as follows:

1st District.	P. E. Love,	Democrat.
2nd	"	M. J. Crawford,	"
3rd	"	F. Hardeman, Jr.,	Opposition.
4th	"	L. J. Gartrell,	Democrat.
5th	"	J. W. H. Underwood,	"
6th	"	Jas. Jackson,	"
7th	"	Joshua Hill,	Opposition.
8th	"	John L. Jones,	Democrat.

The official returns may possibly change the result in the seventh District, as the contest seems to have been warm and the vote close.

☞The Knoxville Register has passed into the hands of Geo. W. Bradfield, Esq., by whom it will in future be conducted. It is an able Democratic journal, well worthy of a liberal support at the hands of the East Tennessee Democracy.

Six negroes, the youngest 10 and the oldest 40 years of age, sold in Culpepper, Va., on Tuesday at an average of $1,248.

☞The following exquisitely beautiful lines were first published by us some years ago, and have since been widely republished. Several errors having crept into them, we again republish them in a correct form from the original.

Swannanoa.

Dedicated to J. F. E. HARDY, M. D., *of Swannanoa Hill.*

Swannanoa, nymph of beauty,
I would woo thee in my rhyme,
Wildest, brightest, loveliest river,
Of our sunny Southern clime!
Swannanoa, well they named thee,
In the mellow Indian tongue;
Beautiful* thou art, most truly,
And right worthy to be sung.

I have stood by many a river,
Known to story and to song—
Ashley, Hudson, Susquehanna,
Fame to which may well belong;—
I have camped by the Ohio,
Trod Scioto's fertile banks,
Followed far the Juniata,
In the wildest of her pranks,—

But thou reignest queen forever,
Child of Apalachian hills,
Winning tribute as thou flowest,
From a thousand mountain rills,
Thine is beauty, strength begotten,
'Mid the cloud begirded peaks,
Where the Patriarch of the mountains,†
Heavenward for thy waters seeks.

Through the laurels and the beeches,
Bright thy silvery current shines,
Sleeping now in granite basins,
Overhung by trailing vines,
And anon careering onward,
In the maddest frolic-mood,
Waking with its sea-like voices,
Fairy echoes in the wood.

Peaceful sleep thy narrow vallies,
In the shadow of the hills,
And thy flower enamelled border,
All the air with fragrance fills.
Wild luxuriance, generous tillage,
Here alternate meet the view,
Every turn, through all thy windings,
Still revealing something new.

Where, O! graceful Swannanoa,
Are the warriors who of old,
Sought thee at thy mountain sources,
Where thy springs are icy cold—
Where the dark browed Indian maidens,
Who their limbs were wont to lave,
(Worthy bath for fairer beauty,)
In thy cool and limpid wave?

Gone forever from thy borders,
But immortal in thy name,
Are the red men of the forest!
Be thou keeper of their fame!
Paler races dwell beside thee;
Celt and Saxon till thy lands,
Wedding Use unto thy Beauty—
Linking over thee their hands.

Swannanoa, well I love thee,
Though a stranger on thy banks,
Would my humble rhymes were worthier
Of thy beauty and my thanks:
Swannanoa, mountain river,
Would I had a lodge by thee,
With a gentle wife to grace it—
Could a poet happier be?

JACQUES DU SUD.

* Swannanoa, in the Cherokee, signifies *beautiful.*

† Black Mountain.

We take great pleasure in spreading before our readers the following beautiful lines, which have never before appeared in print. They were written by a youth of sixteen years; and our readers will agree with us that they would do no discredit to a much older head.

Swannanoa.

Dedicated to MRS. J. F. E. HARDY.

If there be one who's sick and weak,
With hectic rose upon her check,
And wishes health, then let her go
And taste thy waters, Swannanoa.

Thy beauteous waters as they roll
Bring health to body, strength to soul;
No lovelier sight this world can show
Than thy bright waters, Swannanoa.

'Twas here in the primeval days,
Amidst thy reeds and blooming bays,
The stately stag and bounding doe
Drank thy waters, Swannanoa.

'Twas in this beauteous western wild
Roamed the Indian, nature's child;
Here on thy banks he bent his bow,
And drank thy waters, Swannanoa.

There's beauteous shrubs and flowers and trees,
There's perfumes floating on the breeze,
And gentle gales of incense blow
Upon the banks of Swannanoa.

And beauteous fields of golden corn
The valleys and the hills adorn;
There's mountains high and valleys low
Upon the banks of Swannanoa.

With some fair maiden by my side,
I'd launch my bark upon thy tide;
Adown thy waters I would row,
And sing thy praises, Swannanoa!

Fall Term.

His Honor Judge Bailey is now holding the Fall Term of our Superior Court. Most of the lawyers on the Circuit are in attendance, and the Docket, as usual, is very heavy.

☞See the advertisement of C. S. Brown & Co. No better stage line can be found in the United States. Every thing is in tip top order, and you will find comfort, speed and safety when you travel on Brown's line.

☞The Governor of Kansas has decided that Indians may vote on the adoption of the new constitution.

☞A rope factory in Chicago has been destroyed by fire, with a loss of $500,000; insured only to the amount of $78,000.

NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT.—Gen. Samuel Houston has been nominated for President, in Texas, with Robert C. Winthrop, Massachusetts, for Vice-President.

☞Poverty is only misfortune when wishes keep the purse strings. Poverty is the normal condition of man; neither banks, stocks, dividends, houses nor rents, were dreamed of in Eden. Adam was happy, and probably never saw a check book in his life.

THE CUBAN SLAVE TRADE.—About two weeks ago, a cargo of slaves was landed near Trinidad de Cuba. One of the inspectors, a young Creole, informed the Government of the fact. That night he was assassinated in his bed.

☞Two New York pawnbrokers have been fined $100 for demanding and collecting usurious interest.

WHEAT.—The receipts of wheat at Richmond last month by canal and railway, amounted to 253,475 bushels; the same time last year, 278,762 bushels. Decrease, 25,763 bushels.

BREVITIES.

—Snow fell a foot in depth on the White Mountains, New Hampshire, on the 21st ultimo.

—Teas are advancing in consequence of the renewal of the Chinese war. At a sale in New York, on the 28th ult., black teas advanced 10 per cent.

—Madame Jumal, the widow of Aaron Burr, is now at Saratoga Springs. She is eighty years old.

—An effort is being made by the citizens of Union District, to establish a Female College in Unionville. They have resolved that it is expedient and practicable to do so, and have taken measures to get a sufficient sum subscribed for its endowment.

—A bed of oysters is said to have been discovered on Long Island, three miles in length, by two in breadth, at least a foot thick and composed of the largest "East rivers" seen in market.

—C. H. Snead, at Marion, Ala., is engaged in the laudable enterprise of preparing a volumn which shall contain a history of all the southern Colleges.

—George Whitfield preached in 34 years, 18,000 sermons. John Wesley, in 65 or 66 years, 40,560 sermons.

—The Florida Railroad is nearly completed and on some portions of it cars already running. The road will connect the Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico.

—Ten years ago the Presbyterian churches in North Carolina gave $2,604 in contributions: this year they gave $15,670.

—A great national Horse Fair begins in Boston on the 14th. $10,000 are to be distributed in premiums, and the fair will end with a horse sale.

—Egypt has three hundred miles of railroad.—Mummies are used for fuel in running the engines.

—Iron freight cars are coming into use on the Ohio Railroad. Four or five have been constructed, and are found to answer well. The entire car weighs only 11,500 pounds, while an ordinary wooden baggage car weighs 14,500 to 16,500 pounds.

—The son of a worthy merchant in Philadelphia, doing an extensive business on Chestnut street, suddenly disappeared a few days ago. A good looking, but rather frail young lady, and about $10,000 of the old gentleman's funds, disappeared about the same time.

—Hon. H. S. Foote is out in a long letter in favor of Mr. Douglass for the Presidency.

—Major Neighbors, Indian Agent at Fort Belknap, Texas, was killed on 15th by two residents, who have not yet been arrested.

—The incendiary's torch has fired and destroyed the old building in Westmoreland county, Virginia, in which President Monroe was born.

—Griffin & White's large steam flour and saw mill, at Elizabeth City, N. C., was destroyed by fire Wednesday morning. The loss is heavy, and is supposed to be the result of incendiarism.

—A California paper says a miner, named Gibson, took out of his sluices, on Coyote creek, near Vallecito, a seventy ounce lump of gold mixed with quartz. After separating, there were forty ounces of pure gold.

—The Treasury of a county in Missouri was broken open a year ago, and robbed of $5000.—The Judge of the county has been arrested for the theft.

—Bishop Davis, of South Carolina, has become almost totally blind.

—Within five years Indiana has erected seven thousand school houses, at an expense of eleven hundred thousand dollars.

—A calf weighing 500 pounds, fourteen weeks old, was sold at the Washington Drove Yards, N. Y. for $27.50.

—At Harrisburg, Pa., a wife, whose husband had died from drink furnished by a tavern keeper, has instituted a cival suit for damages! It is a novel suit, but just as proper as to claim damages from a railroad company for loss of limb or life.

—The golden graves of the Isthmus of Panama are exhausted. Search has developed about $100,000, and there production ceases. The hunt is kept up however.

—Were it not for the tears that fill our eyes, what an ocean would fill our hearts.

—Great Britain is putting the Island of Jamaica in a state of defence.

—There is a man in Connecticut who has such a hatred for everything appeataining to monarchy that he won't wear a crown on his hat.

—The Louisville (Ky.) Journal tells a marvellous story story of a German, who fell down a pair of stairs, broke his neck, lived five days, conversed with friends easily and repeatedly, and finally, on an accidental movement, which straightened his neck, died!

—There was $5,153,459,11 in the United States Treasury, on Monday last, subject to draft.

—At the last accounts flour was selling on the island of Hayti at two hundred and forty dollars per barrel! That looks like a high price—but the money was was Haytien currency, which is like our old continental money. About $20 of it is worth one silver dollar.

—It takes three editors to start a newspaper in New Orleans: One to get killed in a duel, one to die with yellow fever, and one to write an obituary of the defunct two.

—The suicides throughout the United States now average about nine a week.

—Lieut. Mowry's election as delegate from Arizona was unanimous. Out of 3,000 votes, it is not known that even one was against him.

—On the 2d ult., a lady of Tally Town, Lancaster county, Va., gave birth to three male children. All are living and likely to do so. Eight children at four births in a little over five years, is the way the total is summed up in this family.

—While Mr. Douglass was speaking from the platform of the cars, at Lawrenceburg, the other day, the cars suddenly started and carried him off speech and all.

—The New York Sun says the weekly consumption of flour in that city amounts to 50,000 barrels, or a little over 7,000 barrels per day.

—There was a disastrous earthquake at Norcia, Central Italy, recently—200 lives lost.

—At the State Fair, Philadelphia, Pa., on the 29th ult., there were present 50,000 persons.

—A great revival of religion is progressing at the Navy Yard M. E. Church, Washington.

—The effort to restore Bishop Onderdonk to his episcopal functions has failed. He withdrew his petition.

FOR THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Democratic Meeting in Haywood.

A meeting of the Democratic party of Haywood was held in the Court House in Waynesville on Thursday, Sept. 19th. On motion, Col. John L. Smith was called to the Chair, and H. P. Haynes was requested to act as Secretary.

Dr. Samuel L. Love introduced the following resolutions, which after some remarks from Col. R. G. A. Love, and Col. William H. Thomas, of Jackson, were adopted:

Resolved, That with a view of being represented in the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, we recommend to the Democracy of this Congressional District the propriety of holding a District Convention at Asheville on the 30th day of December for the purpose of appointing delegates to the same.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty delegates to represent this county in the Convention at Asheville, and twenty delegates to represent this county in the next State Convention of the party to nominate a candidate for Governor, to meet at such time and place as the Democratic Central Committee for the State may fix upon.

Resolved, That we take this occasion to express our confidence in His Excellency the Hon. Jno. W. Ellis, and his administration, and the delegates from this county are instructed to vote for his re-nomination as the first choice of this county.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen to attend the Convention at Asheville: Wm. Welch, Dr. Samuel L. Love, A. L. Herren, B. Turner, George Williamson, Hiram Rogers, W. C. Hill, H. McCracken, R. H. Penland, Andrew Wells, Col. N. Edmonston, Rolen Osborne, J. H. Johnston, R. S. Edwards, Robt. Boyd, Dr. R. V. Welch, Col. R. G. A. Love, H. C. Lee and P. W. Edwards. And the following to attend the State Convention: Elias Lee, Amos Plott, W. G. B. Boyd, J. B. Leatherwood, Dr. S. L. Love, E. B. Herren, M. W. Smith, John Turpin, Russel Tate, Gen. J. H. Johnston, Wm. Allen, S. Walker, D. V. McCrackin, J. M. Tate, J. Radcliffe and Thos. S. Edwards.

On motion the Chairman and Secretary were added to both delegations.

On motion the proceedings were ordered to be published in the Asheville News and Raleigh Standard. JOHN. L. SMITH, Chm'n.

H. P. HAYNES, Sec'y.

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.—A revival has been progressing for some time past in the Fourth Street Methodist Church, Lynchburg. Sixty-two have made a profession of religion.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, Sept. 22nd, at the residence of Capt. Charles McDowell, in Burke county, by Rev. S. C. Roberts, Hon. RICHMOND M. PEARSON, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, to Mrs. MARY L. BYNUM.

Arrivals at the Eagle Hotel.

Dr. Deams,	S. C.	P. G. Mitchell,	Tenn.
Mrs. C. P. Camp,	"	C. W. Johnston,	"
Miss "	"	W. R. Young,	N. C.
R. P. Miller,	"	W. F. Morris,	Tenn.
D. P. Ramsour,	N. C	J. A. F. Watts,	N. C.
J. M. Allen,	S. C.	Dr. J. S. Russell and	
J. W. Long,	"	Wife,	N. C.
W. L. Mauldin,	"	Miss Shoolbred,	"
William Godfrey,	"	B. J. Hawland,	"
H. S. Lee,	Va.	J. S. Gibbs,	"
E. B. Griggs,	"	Mrs. Ardis,	Ga.
H. E. Lane,	N. C.	Mr. Ardis,	"
W. S. Murray,	"	C. de Choiseul,	New Or.
J. P. Jordan,	"	W. P. Fortune,	N. C.
M. A. Robinson,	"	W. J. Brown,	"
A. F. Harris,	"	W. L. Webb & servt.	S. C.
T. W. Murrell,	"	Mrs. D. C. Webb,	"
A. D. Cole,	Tenn.	Miss Winthrop,	"
Thos. M. Young,	N. C.	Mrs. M. Johnston,	N. C.
A. B. Williman,	S. C.	J. H. Gammon,	"
Col. Gaither,	N. C.	S. C. Bryson,	"
Mr. & Mrs. Haskell,	S. C.	H. J. Gaston,	"
W. E. "	"	Dr. J. Beachboard,	"
W. A Dotterer,	"	J. S. Burnett,	"
W. B. Clarkson,	"	A. M. Alexander,	"
A. H. Gaither,	N. C.	John Burgin,	"
Miss Hoey,	"	J. P. Jordan,	"
John Burgin,	"	A. G. Halyburton,	"
A. G. Haren,	"	W. F. Davidson,	"
I. N. Shaw,	"	A. Burgin,	"
A. S. Sayre,	Ala.	Jas. H. Greenlee,	"
A. Jackson,	S. C.	W. M. Shipp,	"
B. F. Boyd,	N. C.	P. W. Roberts,	"
W. W. Hill,	Ky.	W. Y. Porter,	"
W. Blake & Son,	N. C.	G. W. Gillespie,	"
M. H. Sayre & Bro.	Ala.	Hiram Hunter,	"
J. T. Sims,	S. C.	Lambert Clayton,	"
R. J. Adams,	"	H. King,	Ga.
J. N. Kyle,	Tenn.	Miss F. King.	"
Jas. White,	"		

1859 FALL GOODS 1859

WE are now receiving our Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing every variety of Goods suited to this market.

Our goods have been selected with great care and we hesitate not in saying, will compare favorably with any Stock ever shown in this place. We invite the attention of our friends from this and the adjoining counties to examine for themselves; they are for sale and will be sold for cash or to prompt customers on reasonable terms.—We take in exchange for goods all the articles of barter taken by any other concern here. Examine our stock before purchasing, it may be of use to you.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Oct. 11, 1859.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

A LARGE variety and of beautiful styles, expected this week and on hand at

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

NEW GOODS!

New Goods, at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

October 11, 1859.

25 Lbs. Fresh Hops,
500 lbs Blue Stone.
500 lbs. Sal Soda,
200 " Flower Sulphur,
100 " Ground Mustard, Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

20 Gals. Copal Varnish,
10 gals. Coach Varnish,
20 gals. Sweet Oil,
20 " Damar Varnish,
80 " Spts. Turpentine, For sale at ASTON'S.

6 Doz. Hostetter's Bitters,
6 doz. Kinchen's Alterative,
6 doz. Sanford's Invigorator,
6 " Concentrated Lye,
6 " Brown's Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

FALL & WINTER.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO., are now receiving a large and well assorted stock of Fall and Winter Goods. Having been purchased upon the most favorable terms, they are prepared to sell on as favorable terms as any House in the Western part of the State. We would call particular attention to our large and well assorted stock of Ready Made Clothing.

Oct. 4, 1859.

NOTICE.

ON the 29th ult., I lost a large leather Pocket Book, containing some receipts signed by F. M. Wilson, and one receipt for Mrs. Jane Wolfe's Taxes, signed the date above mentioned. Also a two dollar bill. Any one finding said property will confer a great favor by letting me know. S. J. WOLFE.

Oct. 10, 1859.

REYNOLDS' CARRIAGE & HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE undersigned invites the attention of purchasers to the largest assortment of vehicles ever offered for sale in the Southern country.

Four seat Germantowns & Rockaways from	$150 to $250
Coaches of various kinds, from	350 to 600
Six seat Rockaways, from	275 to 350
Buggies with Enamelled leather tops, from	125 to 175
Buggies without tops, from	80 to 125

All work Sold is Warranted.

Charts containing every variety of vehicle, together with a list of prices will be furnished by addressing G. N. REYNOLDS,

No. 89, Meeting st., Opposite S. C. Institute.

Oct. 6, 1859—4t.

NEWTON ACADEMY.

THE next session under the care of Rev. Jacob Hood, A. M., will commence November the 7th. Terms of admission the same as last session.

M. PATTON,
Pres. Board Trustees.

Oct. 6, 1859.

Executor's Sale. NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order made at September Term of the County Court for Haywood, I will proceed to sell at the residence of the late Elijah Deaver, deceased, on Saturday 12th day of November next to the highest bidder, two negroes, an old man Ben and a young and likely girl Letty. Also, some corn and other articles too tedious to mention.

A credit of twelve months will be given by the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

N. EDMONSTON, *Executor.*

Oct. 6, 1859—4t.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between MERRIMON & SONS, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by the undersigned, at the old stand.

In a few days he will be receiving a new and heavy

Stock of Goods,

from the Northern cities, which he will take pleasure in furnishing to his customers and the public generally at very low prices.

He has now on hand a heavy supply of

Sole and Upper Leather.

ALSO,

A large quantity of CLOVER SEED. Call and see. B. H. MERRIMON.

Sept. 29, 1859. tf

SELLING OFF AT COST!

Look at this, all ye who want bargains!

RANKIN & CHAPMAN

ARE SELLING OFF AT COST, for cash

Ladies,

Rankin & Chapman offer their fine lot of dress goods for cost. Give them a call.

Country Merchants,

Rankin & Chapman will sell you a bill cheaper than you can buy it in the cities.

Every Body

Give them a call. They intend to close their business right off.

TERMS.—All sums under $5, cash; all sums over that amount a negotiable Note at 30, 60 or 90 days, payable at the Branch B'k of Cape Fear at Asheville. [Sept. 15, 1859.

CHANGE!

THE firm of Rankin & Chapman is this day closed by mutual consent. Robert H. Chapman, Jr., has the management of the entire business of the concern. All persons indebted to the firm either by note or book account, are requested to come to a settlement at an early day.

RANKIN & CHAPMAN.

Sept. 15, 1859.

LARGE SALE of HORSES, MULES, &C., &C.

ON Friday and Saturday the 21st and 22d days of October next, I will put up at public outcry, at the VALLEY STORE, near Davidson's River, Henderson county, N. C., commencing at 12, M., punctually, a large number of HORSES, MULES, &c. Among which are

Gentle and well brokan MATCH HORSES, accustomed also to farm work.

Young Brood Mares;

Young and good N. C. Mules;

Several well formed and handsome ponies, and promising colts.

A few good Waggons, Buggies, and Carriages will also be offered for sale.

Persons desiring the above kind of property will do well to attend the sale, as they will have a large selection to choose from, and will find terms of sale accommodating, which are: a note at 6 months, without interest, with good security, or a discount of three per cent. for cash.

All persons having horses to sell are requested to send them. Corn, hay and fodder will be supplied on reasonable terms.

Persons from a distance will be well repaid for their trip, by enjoying a view of the fine French Broad Valley Lands, some of which can be had on reasonable terms.

B. C. LANKFORD.

Sept. 17, 1859. tds

JOHN CARPENTER,

WHO occupies *L. CHAPMAN'S* old stand, (late Turkey Creek) at

LEICESTER,

Is now receiving and opening a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

and purposes keeping himself well supplied in all articles usually called for at a village store. He will take in exchange for Goods all kinds of

Produce,

at fair rates, and desires as far as practicable to do a *ready pay trade.*

For *CASH* he is determined to be undersold by no party this side of the Blue Ridge.

To his old customers and friends he promises to make it worth their while to examine his stock; while new ones, he feels satisfied, will have only to try him to call again.

Leicester, Sept. 15, 1859. tf

WM. H. BAILEY,

Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Equity.

WILL practice in the several Courts of Buncombe and McDowell.

Address—Swannanoa P. O.

September 29, 1859. 6m

The Sun Set Land.

Oh, dimly through the mist of years,
That roll their dreary waves between,
The gorgeous sunset land appears,
Arrayed in hues of fadeless green;
And from that far off sunny clime,
Old half forgotten songs arise,
And stealing o'er the waves of time,
The sweetly lingering music dies.

As some bright island of the sea,
Forever blooming, ever fair,
Though cold dark billows round it be,
Eternal sunshine hovers there;
Thus o'er the silent sea of years,
Our eager longing looks are cast,
When robed in fadeless spring appears
The sunlit Eden of the past.

There memory waves her garlands green
Beside the lone hope haunted shore,
And musing 'mid the arcadian scene,
Twines flowers that bloom for us no more.
Oh, hallowed clime! blest land of love!
Sweet paradise of earthly dreams!
Still through thy vale may fancy rove,
Still bask beneath thy evening beams.

And there they dwell—those cherished ones—
With snow white brows and waving hair;
I see them now, I hear their tones
Of sweetness sigh along the air.
Hark! how their silvery voices ring
In cadence with the wind's low sigh;
Not sweeter is the wind-harp's string
That wakes at eve its melody.

They call us; see, they wave their hands,
As by the mirage lifted high,
That clime in all its beauty stands
Against the forehead of the sky;
With wreathed brows, with laugh and song,
With tender looks—hand clasped in hand—
They move along, that love linked throng,
Withiff the haunted sunset land.

Beautiful Illustration.

An eloquent New England orator lately delivered the following:

"I was told to day a story so touching in reference to this that you must let me tell it. It is a temperance case, but it will illustrate this just as well. It is the story of a mother on the green hills of Vermont, holding by the right hand a son, sixteen years old, mad with love of the sea. And as she stood by the garden gate on a sunny morning, she said: "Edward they tell me—for I never saw the ocean—that the great temptation of the seaman's life is drink. Promise me, before you quit your mother's hand, that you will never drink." "And," said he, (for he told me the story) 'I gave her the promise, and I went the broad globe over—Calcutta, the Mediterranean, San Francisco, the Cape of Good Hope, the North Pole and South Sea—I saw them all in forty years, and I never saw a glass filled with sparkling liquor that my mother's form by the garden gate, on the green hills of Vermont, did not rise before me; and to day at sixty, my lips are innocent of the taste of liquor. (Applause.) Was not that sweet evidence of the power of a single word? Yet that was not half. 'For,' said he, 'yesterday there came into my counting room a young man of forty, and asked me, 'Do you know me?' 'No.' 'Well,' said he, 'I was once brought drunk into your presence on shipboard; you were a passenger; the captain kicked me aside; you took me to your berth and kept me there until I had slept off the intoxication; you then asked me if I had a mother; I said I never knew a word from her lips: you told me of yours at the garden gate, and to day I am master of one of the finest packets in New York, and I come to ask you to call and see me.' How far that little candle throws its beams! That mother's word on the green hill side of Vermont! Oh, God be thanked for the almighty power of a single word!"

A Bloody Proposal.—The Gazette de France has made the remarkable discovery that the conditional acceptance of Tuscany by Victor Emmanuel is due to English intrigues. To punish this interference, the Gazette suggests the raising of 2,000,000 of soldiers, and a loan of £40,000,000 sterling, to blot England from the map of Europe.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Insurance Company,

At the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 14th inst., the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
Kemp P. Battle, do.
George Little, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington.
Alexander Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. M. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
J. W. Harrell, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
George A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.
Joseph White, Anson county.
Josh. Boner, Salem.
A. T. Summey, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

T. H. Selby, President.
H. D. Turner, Vice President.
John H. Bryan, Attorney.
Hamden S. Smith, Secretary and Treasurer.
T. H. Selby, *ex officio*, John R. Williams, C. W. D. Hutchings, } Executive Committee.

This Company has been in successful operation over 10 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,737,649, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

HAMDEN S. SMITH, *Sec'y.*

A. T. Summey, Agent, Asheville.
Raleigh, March 12, 1859.

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Wears, deceased, I again request all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said Estate are notified to present them immediately for payment.

J. H. GUDGER, Adm.

August 4, 1859. 3m

WM. H. BAILEY,

Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Equity.

Will practice in the several Courts of Buncombe and McDowell.

Address—Swannanoa P. O.

September 29, 1859. 6m

NOTICE.

The members of the Asheville Mutual Insurance Company will convene at the Office of the Company on Friday October 21st, proximo, for the purpose of electing Directors and Officers for the next year.

JAS. B. RANKIN, *Sec'y.*

Sept. 22, 1859. tdm

10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
10,000 Negroes
Saved Yearly
Saved Yearly
Saved Yearly
Planters Take Notice
Planters Take Notice
Planters Take Notice
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Jacob's Cordial
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
Is The Only Sure
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
And Positive Remedy
Before The People
Before The People
Before The People
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
In Dysentery,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
Diarrhœa,
And Flux.
And Flux.
And Flux.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
Packages of Half Doz.
Packages of Half Doz.
Packages of Half Doz.
Put Up Expressly
Put Up Expressly
Put Up Expressly
For Plantations.
For Plantations.
For Plantations.

For sale in Asheville, by E. J. ASTON.

THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
THAT GREAT REMEDY
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC
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BEFORE THE PEOPLE
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FOR GONORRHŒA & GLEET.
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TEST ONE PACKAGE
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Every Druggist and Country Merchant should keep a supply of this valuable Remedy, not only from the profits that accrue from its sales, but as an act of philanthropy towards suffering humanity. It will be made to the especial and pecuniary interest of all Druggists to purchase by

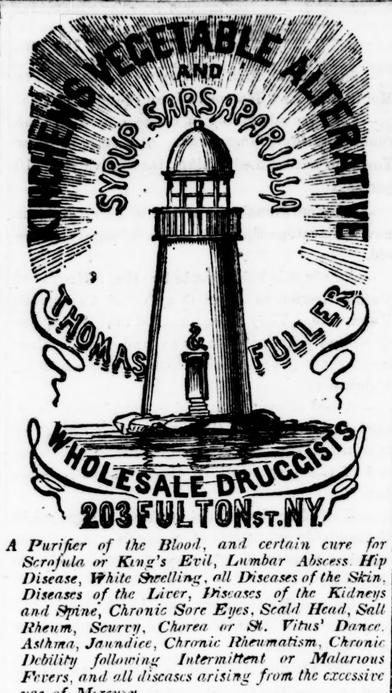
W. W. BLISS & CO., PROPRIETORS

For sale in Asheville by E. J. ASTON.
July 7, 1859.

TO RENT.

The subscriber offers for rent his STORE HOUSE, opposite Gudger's Hotel. It is too well known to render a description necessary.

J. S. SMITH.



A Purifier of the Blood, and certain cure for Scrofula or King's Evil, Lumbar Abscess, Hip Disease, White Swelling, all Diseases of the Skin, Diseases of the Liver, Diseases of the Kidneys and Spine, Chronic Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Asthma, Jaundice, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Debility following Intermittent or Malarious Fevers, and all diseases arising from the excessive use of Mercury.

The Vegetable Alterative is offered to the public as a radical cure for the above named diseases, arising wholly or in part from impurity or vitiation of the blood—the basis of its success rests upon the well-known alterative properties of Spanish Sarsaparilla, which is imported expressly for the compounder of this medicine in all its purity; it is then, with the addition of other medicinal plants—alteratives and tonic in their action—manufactured with great care, and concentrated in a palatable form, making by the combination one of the best Alterative Medicines ever used. It is mild, yet active, in its operation; it renovates, while it removes the cause of disease, and may be used by all with confidence and safety.

It is an Alterative Tonic and is peculiarly adapted to malarious sections of the country—it eradicates thoroughly all traces of chronic debility which so often follows an attack of severe or protracted cases of intermittent fever. In the South and West it has been thoroughly tried, and has never failed to restore the invalid to health, sometimes after all other remedies have failed.

In diseases arising from an excessive use of mercury or other mineral medicines, it is unsurpassed in the thorough and prompt manner in which it eradicates all diseased matter from the blood and glandular system.

In all cutaneous diseases it acts like a charm, and in such diseases as Scald Head, Salt Rheum, and Skin Diseases of every kind, it is without an equal in its curative effects.

In the combination there are remidies that act directly on the Liver and Kidneys, and therefore it proposes to relieve these organs when in a torpid or inactive state. In relieving these and other organs, and being a purifier of the blood, it claims to be a cure for that loathsome disease, Scrofula.

The Alterative is put up in pint bottles. Accompanying each bottle is a pamphlet setting forth the nature and character of the several diseases for which it proposes to be a cure.

All agents and others who have the Alterative for sale are supplied with these pamphlets for distribution. Ask for one and read it.

This medicine has been extensively used by many physicians of eminence throughout the South and we have letters from many of them, speaking in the highest terms of its action as an Alterative Tonic Remedy. We are at liberty to refer to Dr. King of Louisburg, N. C.; Dr. Claiborne of Petersburg, Virginia; Drs. Wilson and Sanders, Marianna, Florida; Drs. Blunt, Hart, and Butler, Greenwood, Fla.; Dr. C. A. Hentz, Quincy, Fla.; Dr. E. M. Pant, Bankston, Miss., and many others.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.
June 16, 1859. 6m.

DR. H. G. LUNGREN,

Having permanently located in Franklin, Macon county, N. C., offers his services to the inhabitants of said county and those adjoining. Dr. L. has been heretofore employed as Chief Resident Physician to the Northern Clinical Infirmary of Philadelphia, where he has met with and successfully treated diseases of both chronic and acute nature.

Dr. L. will be found at his office in Col. Moore's building, at all times, unless professionally engaged.

Dr. L. will visit the town of Webster on the las three days of each month, for the purpose of pre scribing for Chronic diseases. Those afflicte will please take notice. He offers this car through numerous solicitations from differen persons. The Dr. can be found at Mr. Allison' Hotel.

Franklin, April 15th, 1858.

Flats! Flats! Flats!

For children, misses and ladies; trimmed and untrimmed. A large lot, and pretty of course, at SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO'S.

Leather, Leather.

Upper, sole and harness, always to be found and of the best quality at

GAINES, DEAVER & CO'S.

April 7, 1859.

Do you want a coat, pants, vest, shirt, boots, shoes, or hat? If so, you can be supplied with a fashionable article, at prices to suit the times, by applying to

GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the firm of Smith & Chapman are hereby notified that they have placed their notes and accounts in the hands of W. L. TATE for collection, with whom all settlements are to be made.

SMITH & CHAPMAN.

March 24, 1859.

COMING IN.

Our Spring and Summer Stock is now being received, having recently been purchased in the Northern markets by

DR. D. F. SUMMEY,

long and favorably known in the market as a man of taste and judgment in such matters. We pledge ourselves to our best efforts to please, as our motto is, "live and let live."

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

March 31, 1859.

Iron, Nails and Castings.

A First rate lot of Iron, Nails and Castings; just received. Over 2000 lbs. of Oven Lids, of all sizes and descriptions.

J. A. PATTON.

Nov. 25, 1858.

HATS!

A large assortment of *HATS*, from the fine beaver to the common wool, just received.

Aug. 25. J. A. PATTON.

NOTICE THIS.

All persons indebted to the firm of J. M. Blair & Co., by note or account, are hereby notified that if the same are not satisfactorily arranged by October Court, they will be placed in the hands of an attorney.

W. A. PATTON.

Asheville, Sept. 1, 1859.

Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
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Bliss' Dyspeptic Remedy
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
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Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Has the Largest Sale
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
Of any Medicine in the World.
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Sold In Georgia and South Carolina
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General Debility,
General Debility,
Palpitation,
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Palpitation,
Palpitation,
Palpitation,
Palpitation,
Palpitation,
Palpitation,
Palpitation,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Chronic Diarrhœa,
Giddiness,
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Depressed Spirits,
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Pain in Side and Back,
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Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
Pain in Side and Back,
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
It is Especially Adapted to
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
Female Complaints;
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
It Produces Rotundity of Form
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
In Females of a Thin and Spare Habit.
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Every Invalid Should
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.
Try One Package.

Send a Postage Stamp to the Proprietors for their Pamphlet on "Diseases of Stomach and Bowels."

W. W. BLISS & Co., Proprietors.

For sale in Asheville by E. J. ASTON.
July 7, 1859.

BLANKS

Of every description always on hand and for sale at this Office.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints, arising from a morbid inaction of the Stomach or Bowels, producing Cramps, Dysentery, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c.

In view of the fact that every member of the human family is more or less subjected to some of the above complaints, besides innumerable other conditions in life, which, by the assistance of a little knowledge or exercise of common sense, they may be able so to regulate their habits of diet, and with the assistance of a good tonic, secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is, certainly, that which will produce a natural state of things at the least hazard of vital strength and life; for this end Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation called HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which at this day is not a new medicine, but one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease. Diarrhœa, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent when taken in all its various forms, than any other; the cause of which may always be attributed to derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as per directions on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind, then why not use an article known to be infallible? Every country have their Bitters as a preventive of disease, and strengthening of the system in general, and among them all there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments which has attended to advance the destiny of this great preparation in the medical scale of science.

FEVER AND AGUE.

This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a mere shadow in a short space of time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be defeated and driven from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, any of the above stated diseases can not be contracted when exposed to any ordinary conditions producing them, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and rendering unnecessary any change of diet or interruption to usual pursuits, but promotes sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

For Persons in advanced years

Who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable as a restorative of strength and vigor, and needs only to be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing, these Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and before so doing, ask your physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtues of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

☞ **Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all Druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America and Germany.**

SCOVIL & MEAD,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
Wholesale Agents.

For sale by E. J. ASTON.
June 16, 1859. 1y

Cranberry Iron.

A Large lot of wagon tire, plow molds and bull-tongue Iron, manufactured at the celebrated

CRANBERRY WORKS,

just received and for sale by

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Feb. 21, 1859.

Bonnets, Flats and Bloomers!

The latest style and fashion, trimmed and untrimmed, just received, very cheap.

GAINES, DEAVER & CO

April 7, 1859.

TOWN PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the Property on which he now resides, in the south end of Asheville.

The Lot contains 2½ acres, and has upon it a new Dwelling House 48×28 feet, two stories, a blacksmith shop, and all necessary out-buildings. It lies on the main street, and as a public house or business stand is very valuable. There is on the place a spring of excellent water.

For further information apply to the subscriber on the premises.

E. L. TRIPLETT.

June 23, 1859. tf

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified to call immediately and settle, and thereby save cost.

M. L. DOYLE.

ALL THE
PUREST AND BEST
PATENT MEDICINES,
MAY BE FOUND AT ALL TIMES AT
ASTON'S.

Buggy For Sale.

A GOOD second hand Buggy, with tongue and shafts, and a set of new single Harness, on 6 months time for good paper. Enquire at this Office. [Aug. 4—tf.

10,000 LBS. of Iron and Nails, just received. Every No. of Nails, & all kinds of Iron.

J. A. PATTON.

June 30, 1859.

Shingles.

I want twelve or fifteen thousand Shingles—White or Yellow Pine.

Nov. 18, 1858. JAMES A. PATTON.

GENT'S SHOES.

Decidedly the handsomest lot of Gent's Dress Shoes ever exhibited in Asheville.—Call at the largest establishment in town. Dispute it if you can.

—ALSO—

At the same place will be found a new lot of fine Sugar, hard to beat.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Hooped and Spring Skirts.

New lot—latest styles—just received—at reduced prices. GAINES, DEAVER & CO.

April 7, 1859.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

Prepared by Dr. Sanford, compounded entirely from Gums, is one of the best Purgative and Liver Medicines now before the public.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Billious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents *nightmare*.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness*.

One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia*.

One dose of two tea spoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache*.

Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic*, while

One dose often repeated is a sure cure for *cholera morbus*, and a preventive of *cholera*.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long spell of sickness.

One bottle taken for *Jaundice*, removes all allowness or unnatural color from the face.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated cures *Chronic Diarrhœa* in its worst form, while *Summer and Bowel Complaints* yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles will cure *Dropsy* by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventative for *Fever and Ague, chill Fever*, and all Fevers of a *Billious type*. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New York. Retailed by all Druggists.—Sold also by

E. J. ASTON, Asheville.

April 28, 1859. 1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life, caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *Charitable Act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, habits, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in cases of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge*. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeon in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-abuse, and other diseases of the sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) *Free of Charge*, on receipt of *TWO STAMPS* for postage.—Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street Philadelphia, Pa.

By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *Pres.*
Geo. Fairchild, *Secretary.*

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and waggons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say he will as heretofore turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT.

March 20, 1856.

GREENVILLE

MARBLE YARD.

The subscriber has on hand, and is constantly receiving, a large and varied assortment of

American & Italian Marble,

to which he would call the attention of those in want of a suitable memento to mark the spot where repose the remains of their departed relatives and friends.

Carving and Lettering of all kinds neatly and promptly executed.

Particular attention paid to orders by mail.

Refer to D. G. Westfield, Gower, Cox, Markly & Co., Col. D. Hoke, J. A. David, and Dr. M. B. Earle, Greenville; Rev. A. W. Cummings, Asheville. JAS. M. ALLEN.

Winslow W. Smith, Agent at Asheville.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 24, 1859. 1y

NOTICE.

In future, except in cases of sickness or inability, we will send no goods from our store for examination;—always glad to exhibit them at our counters to friends and customers. Our interest demands the adoption of this rule.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.